A NEW SURVEY OF THE AFFAIRES of EVROPE.

WITH

Other remarkable accidents, not yet published by the ordinary Posts, but *faithfully collected out of Letters of credit and good Relations.*

LONDON,
Printed for *Nathaniel Butter*, *Bartholomew Downes*, and *Thomas Archer*. 1623.

1736: 15

From Constantinople.

WHereas you haue a long time expected some relation of newes, and discourses concerning the affaires of Europe; alas, you must consider what you doe, when you come into a well furnished Garden, you see the frost and the snow hath nipped the flowers, and there is scarce any appearance either of sweet herbes or flourishing plants: only the roots remaine safe in the ground, and peraduenture at the spring through the warmth of the Sunne, and the nature of the soile assume as it were new life, and shew forth some beautifull handsomnesse, so hath the winter delt with the affaires of Europe, the Souldiers haue beene glad of refreshing, and the Princes taken care to make them strong with ease and quietnesse, but now the Spring comming forward, and the storme of cold ouer-blowne, you shall see peraduenture the roots to receiue a strange freshnesse, and new businesse, shew you a face both of terrour and pleasure: till when I will be bold to vnseale certaine Letters which shall tell you of certaine well manured grounds, which euen this winter haue brought forth

ſome flowers, and ſimple although they proue *Antipathies* in nature to ſome conſtitutions: the Letters then from *Conſtantinople* aſſure vs thus much, that whereas *Daout Baſhaw*, the ſetter vp of *Muſtapha*, after the ſtrangling of *Oſman*, who had married one of the daughters of the Empreſſe, proiected not onely the gouernement of the Empire, but the ouerruling of the Emperour: yea peraduenture the aduancing of his poſterity to the throne of *Otheman*, by foiſting in a ſonne of his own, and then to ſtrangle the yong brothers of *Oſman*, and ſo to follow with the death of *Muſtapha*. The new Viceer, called *Huzein Baſhaw*, comming from *Gran Cairo*, as a giuer of Antidotes to the poiſon of theſe turmoiles, had no better meanes to aduance the frame of his greatneſſe, then to call *Daout Baſhaw* & the Empreſſe in queſtion for ſo perfidious a plot, and dangerous a treaſon: The woman either transformed her ſelfe, and ſo was obſcured: or corrupted the Officers of State, & ſo was remitted; or confeſſed all to the principall Mufty, and ſo was pardoned. But the Baſhaw, the Ianiſaries not enduring his Apology, was preſently cut in pieces: ſo that *Muſtapha* after many changes is now in the hands of *Huzein Baſhaw*, who taking example by the former affrightings, hideth as yet his panther talents of policy concerning the augmentation of his owne honour, and falleth directly to the

ſetting vpright the ſtaggering Commonwealth, and adding as it were a tincture to the beauty of the Othoman glory, wherein he hath proceeded in ſuch a manner, and with ſo rare a diſcipline, that when hee ſacrificed as it were 200. Ianiſaries, who had beene delinquents in the murther to the ghoſt of *Oſman*, all the reſt endured the puniſhment and gaue a plaudit to his loyalty. *Muſtapha* in the meane time ſits like a ſhadow, and is glad of the peace which *Huzein Baſhaws* gouernment hath eſtabliſhed, louing him becauſe he hath effected the obſeruation of the Souldiers toward him, and fearing himſelfe becauſe he hath already ſeene what the malignity of time hath done, and the inſolent Souldier is ready to put in practice.

For euen the other day when the people were diſtaſted with *Muſtaphaes* puſillanimity, and remembred the heroicke ſprightfulneſſe of murthered *Oſman*, when they heard of the tumults of *Aſia*, and the ſuſpicious reuolts of the Baſhawes of *Aleppo* and *Babylon*, when ſome had whiſpered in their eares, O what a difference is there betweene the magnanimous countenance and maieſticall preſence of *Oſman*, and the deiected aſpect of *Muſtapha*, who men would iudge to be fitter for a Monaſtry then a Palace; or to pray in a Cel rather then rule in a Throne: they ſuddenly called for the ſight of *Oſmans* brethren, who very politikely without any delay

Huzein Bashaw brought out of the *Seralio*, and aduanced in the *Hippodrame*, assuring the souldiers, that neither it was *Mustaphaes* pleasure, nor any motiues of Superiours, either to obscure them or disappoint them: onely there was reason by no meanes to dislocate *Mustapha* now raigning, considering their young yeeres, and the suspitious troubles of the confining Princes. For if any new tumults should arise out of the aduantages of disorder, God knowes what the Persian might doe in Asia and Arabia, and the Emperour and King of Poland in Hungary and *Transiluania*, considering they had already thriued against their enemies on euery side: therefore he commanded them to quietnesse and silence, and demand of him an account of the Princes, when occasion should serue. In this manner was his wisdome so seasonable, that the flames of this new sedition were delicately quenched: the Princes returned to the pallace: *Mustapha* established in the Throne, himselfe preuailed with their good opinion, and the whole body of the *Ianizaries* recouered from the growing infection of reuolts and disorder, so that the city was suddenly quieted, and all good gouernement obserued.

Much about this time, which was in October last, some will haue the *Persian* Embassador

dor to ariue; as well to gratefie the new enthronized *Mustapha*, as to renew the old and customary treaties of peace: some againe say there was no new Embassador, but that the Ligier there, had seuerall directions from *Persia*, both to present the Emperor certaine gifts, and to gratefie the *Vicer* for his indulgent care ouer the Common-wealth, in so dangerous and suspitious times of innouation. And also to associate himselfe with the English Embassador, and present him with a Target of gold, and other gifts in behalfe of the *Sophy* his Lord, and by reason of the seruices, the English had done him at *Ormus*, who thereupon tooke a conuenient time, and by way of Visitation came vnto him, vsing these or the like speeches.

The Persian Ambassador to the English Ambassador.

My Lord I am commissioned from my great Master, the *Sophy* of *Persia*, not onely to visit you, but gratefie you with such presents as befitteth him to bestow, and you to receiue: the motiues arising from the high deseruings of your nation, and the noble renoune of your Prince: For if Marchants or if you please Marchants Factors, can merit so well of fame, as to equall great Commanders in heroick actions, what doe the Nobles and Gentiles deserue, who questionlesse giue good example to the rest, and cannot but reioyce the kings heart to

haue

haue ſuch ſubiects, and worthy ſouldiers: but to the purpoſe. The trafficke of ſilke being long ſince ſetled at *Ormus*, the Portingalls poſſeſſing certaine places about *Iaſques*, on the Eaſterne ſide of the Perſian Gulph, and challenged by the great *Mogull* of the hither *India*, not only debarred all commers as men ſay, but by extraordinary meanes, and force ſurpriſed the Caſtle, and Iland of *Ormus*: which when my great Lord vnderſtood after mature conſideration, as vnwilling to endure the indignity, beſides the loſſe of his prerogatiues and cuſtomes, hee capitulated with the Engliſh, and vpon certaine conditions by way of ſalary entertainement, admitted them to his ſeruice, and committed the managing of the affaires to their endeuours; ſo an army was prepared, but becauſe the Caſtle could not be obtained, nor the Iland cleered without great Ordnance, and that the Engliſh ſhips lay ſo conueniently in the Gulph, hee likewiſe hired their Ordnance, and after many skirmiſhes, time and their owne valour, mounted two hundred peeces, and banded three hundred men, who demeaned themſelues ſo valiantly, and beſtowed their ſhot ſo effectually, that by degrees wee were Lords of the Iland, and abſolute Maſters of the towne; the *Portingals* not able to endure the encounters, nor braue aſſaults without loſſe and ſome ſlaughters.

Thus

Thus by degrees they won the Iland, and expulsed the *Portugals* out of the Towne, nothing remaining but the fortified Castle, which was detained but a while; for the defendants foreseeing an vtter destruction by holding out, considering our *Persians* were euery where so malitious and violent against them, gained the saving of their liues by orderly composition, and so quite abandoned the place, and we were quickly masters of all; which without flattery or other insinuation, it pleaseth my great Master to attribute to the wisdome and vnmatchable valour of the *English*, and for which he hath recompenced euery man according to his deseruing, and is contented that the trafficke for Silke shal remaine free to the *English*, and halfe the customes of the Towne and Iland of *Ormus* be as it were a yeerely compensation to the *East India* Company at your City of *London*. And thus much for *Constantinople*.

From Poland.

You haue often heard how the *Tartars* and *Cossacks* of *Bogdonia* and *Poland* liue for the most part vpon spoile and robberies of Merchants, except the wars imploy them, or they imploy themselues to the seruices of other Princes, which custome it seemes they still retain: for euen the other day as bad men (though enemies) soone agree to commit outrages, & any villanie to enrich themselues: so did they combine to forrage into *Russia*, and went so farre, and preuailed so well, that if an embucy from *Mosco* had not acquainted King *Si-*

giſmond with the miſchiefe and forcible attempts they had queſtionleſſe kindled a fire which a great deale of water could not haue quenched: but thus diſappointed at that time, and vnderſtanding of a truce and limited peace betweene the King of *Poland* and King of *Sweden*, and that alſo the Emperour of *Germany*, though there were great preparations for warre, was vnwilling to entertaine them, or to indure their vnrulineſſe either in *Hungary* or *Bohemia*, they went another way to worke, and concluded with the *Tartars* to lay a Plot vpon the City of *Leopolis*, which being diſcouered by certaine poore Pedlars men and women of the ſame trade the Inhabitants preuented. For vnderſtanding of their abode and places of aſſociation, they made a braue ſally, and by the aſſiſtance of the Villages, not onely diſſipated their meetings and diſappointed their pretended villany, but put diuers of them to the ſword, and by many fearfull ſlaughters compelled them out of thoſe Confines, ſo that they were enforced to hide themſelues in the woods, and flie to the borders of the blacke Sea.

From Tranſiluania.

AS after great windes and fearefull tempeſts, though the ayre is calme, and they ſeeme appeaſed, the Sea yet remaines turbulent, and the billowes mount a great while: ſo fared it with the

buſineſſe

buſineſſe and affayres of *Turky*, though the Citie was quieted, and the *Ianizaries* ſeemed appeaſed, yet euery man was almoſt affrighted, and the whiſpering Troops amaſed the *Baſhawes*, as if the confining Princes were vp in armes, not onely to take reuenge, as acting one anothers part on ſuch traytors as durſt lay hands vpon their Prince, and ſuch a Monarch; but to worke their owne ends for ſuch places, and recouery of ſuch Countries, as the *Turkes* had vſurped both in *Perſia* and *Chriſtendome*.

Wherupon the *Vizier Hazein Baſshaw* by way of preuention very cautelous demeaned himſelfe, and in the name of his Emperour *Muſtapha* ſent out his ſeuerall Ambaſſadors for the renouation of thoſe ancient contracts & conditions of peace betweene the Princes of Aſia and Europe, and yet retayning the maieſty of the *Othoman* glory, hee inſinuated with none, but the *Perſian*, and *Emperour of Germany*: onely hee laid a ſtrict command vpon the *Baſshawes* of the Prouinces, both to maintaine the dignity of the Common-wealth, and the peace of the Cities.

Among whom the Ambaſſador that came to the Emperour, not onely obtayned a reſolute combination of peace, but a faire admiſſion of amitie, inſomuch that the *Tranſiluanian Prince* had a relaxation of his tribute, and augmentation of his gouernment, ſo that hee thought it meet to compound with the Emperour, that he might the better preuent the incurſions and abuſes of the *Ianizaries*, if they ſhould in this turbulent time either

breake into *Hungary*, or trouble his owne Country: but the *Basshew* of *Buda* being as carefull as himselfe, had alwayes preparations ready, both to intercept the malignity of time, concerning his own rebels, and the terror of trouble from the *Cossacks* of *Poland*: in all which he was countenanced by the Emperor, and emboldned through this new combination of peace betweene the Emperour and the great *Turke*.

From Vienna.

THe Emperor as it were thriuing in all his designes, in the acquisition of the *Palatinate*, and the preuailings of *Bauaria*, especially in the appeasing of a seditious tumult in *Prague*, where he shewed them the power of a stronger arme, and taught them this discipline, that the end of treason was death, and punishment attended the delinquents against the law; seemed yet weary of extremities, and practised another way, yea diuers other waies (as I may say) to corroborate his greatnesse, and reconcile the affaires of the Commonwealth. First, he proclaimed peace and quietnesse to all that would returne to his obedience. Secondly, he admitted the Prince of *Anholt* and many Lords into his fauour; yea he repealed the proscriptions of the Marquesse of *Iaggendorf*, the Counts of *Thurne* father and sonne, and others who had maintained *Glatz*, and the reuolted Townes of *Moravia* against him; who yet stood on their guard, and kept themselues secure in their fast holds. Thirdly, hee countenanced the *Protestants*

ſtants in *Vienna* and many other places, whereby they continued their aſſemblies, ſo that you ſhall haue 50. Coaches at a Sermon: and in *Stiria, Carinthia, Corrinola, Croatia*, they meet without feare or danger, yea they pray for their brethren in the *Valtoline*: all which he endures, and ſees a great alteration by this quiet courſe and conniuency. Fourthly, he hath changed many gouernors both in *Morauia* and *Sileſia*, and written to the Biſhops to be as ſparing in their authority, as may ſtand with the dignity of the *Romane Church*. Fiftly, hee hath proclaimed diuers Diets and Aſſemblies at *Auſpurg, Regenſpurg, Ratisbona*, and other places, whither he hath gone with his Empreſſe in perſon, and beene entertained with triumphs, inuiting as it were the Princes of the Empire to maintaine their accuſtomed ſolemnities, and decide the preſent controuerſies for the rectifying the diſorders of the Common-wealth. Laſt of all, perceiuing a kind of thinneſſe in theſe Aſſemblies, and that neither *Saxony, Brandenburg, Brunſwicke, Heſs*, nor many other Princes graced the places with their preſence; he cauſed the Empreſſe to write vnto the Duke of *Saxony*; whoſe Letters were to this effect:

The Empreſſe Letter to the Duke of Saxony.

My Lord: I will neither meddle with the Emperors affaires, nor your diſcontents; nay I would not haue ſo much liberty giuen to a woman, for feare of irregularity, eſpecially in tranſcendent buſineſſe, and aboue the ſhort reaches of her ſexe: I will onely challenge my owne rights, and take vpon me to defend the honour and prerogatiue

which belongs to my place: I had thought then that for my sake you would haue come to the Diet at *Regenspurg*, and out of noble respects either welcomed me into the Country, or giuen good example to others by your obseruation. When I was in my Fathers house, I haue heard *Gonzala* boast of *Saxonies* loue, and although we had sufficient matter to talke of your greatnesse, yet wee left all to thinke of your honor and affinity to the Emperor. How comes then this slacknesse to visit me that am *Gonzalaes* sister, and *Ferdinandos* wife? Is it because you are offended or distasted with the affaires? Come a Gods name, and leniate these tumors; shew your griefes, and iustifie your Apology, and by the faith of a Princesse, whose innocency warrants your safe conduct, I will not leaue kneeling before his Imperiall Maiestie; nay our Ladies Altar, vntill a perfect reconciliation be made, and your Honor acknowledged to bea great supportation of the Empire.

From the Valtoline.

It hath beene heretofore generally proclaimed that whosoeuer would obey the Church of Rome, and submit to the Spanish gouernment, should haue restauration of estates, and quietnesse of life; but many contested against it, and the preuailers turned their admonitions into fury, and ran ouer the Country with slaughter: some they beheaded & set vpon poles, some they cut out their tongues, some they punished in other manner, and some they sent into the inquisition at *Millane*; amongst whom as the Souldiers in their searches lighted

vpon

vpon certaine Miniſters, and Noblemen and women, there was a Gentlewoman of great yeares in the rancke of our Ladies, foureſcore at the leaſt, named *Maddona Paola*, who was at the firſt intreated by many perſwaſiue reaſons to forſake her Religion and come to the vnity of the Mother Church: but her reply was the Story of the three Children, who would not kneele to *Nabuchadnezars* Image, and when they added the terror of the puniſhment, ſhee ſmiled in their faces and told them they ſhould ſee the Angell to protect her, which anſwer they imputed to frenzie and the dotage of her yeares, and ſo all enrag'd and exaſperated, they reuiled her and condemned her to the fire, yea to bee burnt in a publike *Piazza*: ſo the inquiſitors went cautelouſly to worke, and not only bound her hands but gagd her mouth, and ſo brought her to the ſtake among them all: but it ſhould ſeeme the fire had quickly power of her cordes and her hands were as quickly at liberty, ſo that ere ſhee dyed ſhee ſhewed ſuch ſignes of ioy & alacrity of ſpirit, ſuch a liuely countenance, ſuch clapping of her hands, ſuch lifting them vp to heauen, ſuch pointing to the people, and then to heauen, that ere ſhe was conſumed to cynders, the thouſands of people ſhed as many teares, and departed away murmurring and diſcontented. In this eſtate ſtandeth the whole Country of the *Grizons* at this hower, and ſo by the aduice of the *Swiſſe*, they haue implored the Maieſty of *France*, the *Signory* of *Venice*; the King of *Denmarke*, the Princes of *Germany*, and the States of the vnited

Prouin-

Prouinces, to ſpeak cheerful things to their ſoules, and not to ſee them ſubiect to the authority of ſtrangers.

From Naples.

AFter the arriuall of the Duke of *Alua*, as Viceroy, and that the Seas were filled with Gallies and Turkiſh *Carmiſans*, which *Hazein Baſſhaw* had ſent abroad to watch the proceedings of *Chriſtian Princes* in this time of turbulency on all ſides: the gouernment was ſo ſearcht and looked into, and yet with that affability and inſinuating care, that the mutinies and ſeditions formerly raiſed, were now appeaſed, the famine preuented, the Merchant welcomed, diuers Noblemen diſcharged out of priſon, the factions reconciled, many debts payed, the money enhawnſed, and a generall reformation followed, which once eſtabliſhed, then beganne a muſter in *Calabria*, *Brutia*, *Apulcia*, yea *Cicilia* it ſelfe, and at laſt certaine troopes of horſe and Companies liſted for any new emploiment, as the directions of *Spain* ſhould giue them notice: but as yet they heare of no ſiluer Fleet arriued: ſo that in truth, though rumour haue beene too lauiſh in ouer-numbring the Souldiers: yet there is a great probability, that there ſhall an army be raiſed in *Italy* to attend the Duke of *Feria* in his proiects at *Millane*, where at this houre there is a great ſuſpition of reuolting, as you ſhall heare in due place.

From

From Rome.

They write from hence, that there was neuer so Wise, Honourable, and iudicious a Counsell about the Pope, as is now, nor were there Cardinals in their Conclaue so reposed, and addicted to reformation before: Insomuch that many enormities haue beene punished, and both Priests, Fryers, and Curtezans, restrained from that former iustifying of their impious liues in so publicke a manner, yea many good decrees haue of late beene enacted, and sundry Constitutions sent abroad to be practised.

1 First, that there was a new Bull proclaymed, for auoyding all deceit and partiality in Electing their Popes.

2 Secondly, that those wonderfull fulminations against Heretickes, should not be executed with Fire and Sword in so publique a manner as was wont: insomuch, that whereas the most expected the Bishop of *Spalato* should haue beene condemned to the Fire, hee was pardoned, reconciled, and admitted to enioy his honours and substance.

3 Thirdly, Cardinall *Burghesius* falling out with a Iesuite, called him busie body, and tolde him to his face, that if euer the Church suffered Diminution and decay of glory, it might thanke the Iesuites, who had beene the cause of all the combustions of Europe.

4 Fourthly, that although the rotten branches of the Vine were to be broken, pruned, and cut off, yea cast into the Fire, which is meant by obstinate Heretickes: yet was it no Doctrine of the mother Church

to destroy innocent soules with the refractary wicked, nor slaughter ignorant Nouices before admonitory counsell, and aduise for their conuersion.

Last of all, that the Cardinals should maintaine their eminent Dignity and places, how euer men except against their originals.

From Venice.

The affaires of the *Grizons* ouer-clouded with so many misfortunes, drawe them from the line of Nature to the meanes of preseruations, and so by the coadiutement of the *Swisse* their neighbours, they not onely acquainted their confederates with the miseries, that had plunged them into the gulph of discontent, but implored the assistance of many Princes to remember the *Antiqua fœdera*, & not suffer them to be forsaken in this losse of their Liberty, and troubling of their conscience: amongst whom it is said, that one *Andrea Planta* was sent to the Signiory of *Venice*, with intimation of their Estates, and imploration of their helpe, who was so well entertained, that his message was not onely accepted, but many faire promises returned to their satisfaction: his Message had these or the like passages.

The Grizons message to Venice.

HIgh and Mighty: I come not to renouate your memoryes, concerning the combination betweene vs, and the amity of our Countries, nor to meddle with the cause of Religion, which of it selfe were sufficient to moue a pitty: but to plead the policies of State, and vrge an ancient position by way of Caution: *Tum tua res agitur, paries cum proximus ardet*, your Marchants cannot Traficke into Germany, and vent the commodities of your Countrey, for now

all

all is ſtopt, or blockt vp, ſo that you muſt with a vigilant eye fore-ſee the danger to come and preuent the worſt: you ſee what is done already, neither could the Snow of the mountaines, nor the Mountaines themſelues, the paſſages of the Woods, the cut outwayes, the ſteepy aſcendings, the plaſhing of the pines, the anfractus of the Hilles, the roaring of the Waters, the danger of the pits hinder them, but they are come thus farre already: They began with the Fort *Fuentes*, they continued with their Garriſons in many places, and now they haue ended in a manner with the poſſeſſion of our whole Territories, ſo that if this inundation be not ſtopped, iudge your ſelues, whether it will flow, if it breake down the bankes, & if we be not relieued in time, may it not proue a rub to gall others, aſwell as our ſelues: therefore I leaue it to your further conſideration, and ſo without either aggrauating the cauſe, or exaſperating the aduerſary, I conclude, that there is no husbandry in letting theſe plants ouerſpread the ground.

To this effect was the Meſſage of the Grizons, but their Anſwer was not publiſhed, onely it was whiſpered, that if the King of *France* did not ſend the Duke *de Rohan*, as principall Commaunder, they would inuite Count *Mansfeld* to vndertake the buſines, and be Lieutenant Generall of thoſe Forces, which ſhould be there imployed: in the meane while they fortefied all the maritine Townes of *Hiſtria*, and *Dalmatia*, filled the Gulph with Gallyes, and ſent two Galenzes to lye betweene the point of *Calabria* and *Candy*.

From Geneua.

The great reſort of Noble men and women out of *Germany*, the *Grizons* and *France* in the time of theſe

troubles and perſecutions to *Geneua*, as a ſanctuary hath filled both the Towne ſo the Countrey, that a great dearth and famine followed, inſomuch that Wheat exceeded our rates, & a Buſhel is worth twenty ſhillings ſterling, whereupon the Magiſtrates feared ſome greater miſchiefe, as that the Duke of *Sauoy* would take aduantage on their diſtreſſe and peſtring of people, becauſe they heard of diuers Muſtrings, and that the King of France determined to meet him at *Lions*: But God hath the keyes of the hearts of Princes, and openeth and ſhutteth them at his pleaſure: ſo they heard no more of hoſtile inuaſion, nor a word was whiſpered of any proiects againſt them, not withſtanding they ſtood on their guard, and beſides their continuall Prayers within, had as continuall Garriſons and watches without, ſo that withall care and diligence they fortified their Ports, and manned their Fortifications: yea ſuch was the eſpeciall fauour of God towards them, that all other prouiſion bare low prices, and for all this ſcarcity of Corne, their very neighbours and aduerſaries, I meane the Catholike *Cantons* and *Bazill* it ſelfe, ſupplyed their wants, and contributed money to their reliefe.

From Spaine.

They write from *Spaine*, that howeuer the Souldiers in their fury haue proceeded in the *Valtoline*, yet haue the Inhabitants bin offered faire Conditions of Peace, & remaining in quiet poſſeſſion of their eſtates ſo they will diſclaime the dependancy on any other States, & acknowledge the King of *Spaine* their Lord and Protector: but whereas report hath ſent abroad diuers Thouſands of Duckets to pay the Soldiers, and diſcharge ſome Debts of importance and accompt,

the truth is, the ſiluer Fleet is not yet arriued, but rather is ſo watched by the Holanders in thoſe parts, that they cannot make that ſpeede as is deſired, ſo that there is as great complaining for want of money, as euer before, notwithſtanding the King not onely enlargeth his Court, but hath proceeded very nobly in diuers reformations, and ſet downe eſpeciall ordinances for the augmentation of his owne honour, and detention of the Subiect in modeſt rules of duty and obſeruation, ſo that neither can euery man come to the Court as they were wont, nor thoſe that come, paſſe to ſuch places, as they accuſtomed.

From Fraunce.

It hath pleaſed God ſo to diuert the King from proſecuting the warre againſt his Subiects, that heere is euery where a cheerefull face of concord and amity, and we doe not heare of any man that hath oppoſed againſt the meſſage of the Swiſs and Grizons, but that the King is willing to admit of their imploration for the defence, or if you will regayning the *Valtoline*, for which purpoſe there hath beene reciprocall Embaſſies betweene the Duke of *Sauoy* and him, as farre as ſending of Preſents, and reſolution to continue a peace: but they neuer met in perſon, onely the Prince of *Piemont* and his wife haue beene at *Lions*, and great ioy is made on all ſides for the hopes men haue to thriue in their expectation, eſpecially conſidering the Archbiſhop of *Rheimes* propoſeth nothing, but obedience to the Church, and an Vnity in Religion, diſclaiming the Ieſuites, intermedling with State matters, and peſtilentiall deuiſes, to ſet all in an vproare againe: there hath paſſed diuers courteſies be-

tweene Duke *Hesperon*, the Prince of *Condy*, the Duke of *Guise*, and others of that side: and the Dukes *Roban* and *Subiss*, with the Duke of *Bulloigne* himselfe: as for the mustring of Souldiers, and great preparation of diuers Armies, there is no such matter as yet, more then a coniecture, that if the King will vndertake the businesse of the Grizons, it cannot be done without sufficient forces, and worthy Commaunders.

From the Palatinate.

The waters haue come downe so fast this Winter, that they haue remoued *Tilly* from *Frankendale*, where that worthy Sergeant Maior *Borrogh* hath not onely defended the place, but made many sallyes to the endamaging the Enemy, and supplying his own wants: but as I beleeue, neither *Bauaria* nor he hath a purpose to continue there. For they neither fortifie themselues, nor repaire the decayed places, or broken ramparts, but rather demolish such holds as may be made inexpugnable, especially the Castle at *Heidelberg*, and the new Sconce at *Mainhem*, with other places which Captaine *Dexter* had bestowed great paines about. The Duke of *Bauaria* himselfe is gone to his owne Country to meete the Emperour and Empresse, who appointed to come thether, & giue the Ambassadors of *Saxony* and *Brandenburg* audience.

From Cullen.

The daily forraging of the Country by the Enemy on both sides, hath raised diuers hurliburlies in *Cullen*, so that the Bishop hath quite abandoned the Towne, and the whole lands of *Westphalia*, *Waest*, *Luke*, and *Mank*, lye exposed to the fury of the Souldiers, who spare

not to ſpoile both friends and foes, and although *Gonzales* with *Graue Vanderberghen* haue pretended to follow *Mansfeild*, and driue him out of *Freeſland*, for which purpoſe they came as farre as *Lingen*; yet they haue ſmally preuailed more then common interceptions, as the troopes haue taken aduantage of one anothers weakeneſſe lying in Gariſon: yet they ſay, that *Gonzales* hath ſurpriſed the Towne of *Roſſendorpe*, belonging to the *Hauns* Townes: As for *Mansfeild*, hee remaineth like a rocke vnmooueable, 12000. ſtrong, well armed, and as it ſhould ſeeme reſolued to proſecute any action or attempt.

From Amſterdam.

Here is great preparation of ſhipping both for the Eaſt and Weſt *Indies*, and as great ioy for the agreement betweene the States and Eaſt *India* Company in *London*. They feaſt one another, and haue met in their Churches with publicke prayers and thankeſgiuing: yea, the report of the buſineſſe at *Ormus* in *Perſia*, is here ſo frequent, and well entertained, as if they had beene ſharers in the glory of the Engliſh: but becauſe they imagine the Portingals will prouide for recouery in ſome ſtronger and ſufficient manner, they likewiſe prouide by way of preuention, extraordinary ſhips, prouiſion, and Mariners for the ſame place and purpoſe, and ſo determine to ioyne with the Engliſh in thoſe parts, if neede be: ſo that here is a iuſtification publiſhed, that they neither looked on in their dangerous fights, as Neuters, nor will hereafter giue way vnto any wrong or indignity, which ſhall be offered them.

From Antwerpe.

The comming downe of the Prince of *Orange*, the Duke of *Brunswick*, and *Graue Henry* to *Breda*, and so to ouer-looke *Bergen* with all her fortifications, which were presently to be repaired, raised a fearefull hurliburly in *Antwerpe*, as if the Towne were already besieged, or some Treason discouered amongst the Inhabitants, which feare of theirs was much augmented by the many ships in a readinesse at the mouth of the *Scheld*, where the Prince of *Orange* lost some of them, and diuers horses by an vnlookt for Frost, and so the breaking of the Ice vpon a suddaine: whereupon *Spinola* and his Captaines taking some aduantage vnder pretence of making all sure, would haue put in extraordinary troopes of Horse, and Companies of Foot into the Towne: but the Inhabitants answered, They had a Castle or Citadell already, mand to commaund them: what needs then any more forces? *Spinola* not yet satisfied, vrged the necessity of manning their Ports in this suspicious time, and therefore onely desired admittance of foure Companies to keepe their Course of Guard about the Ports with the Burgers: but this was also denied, till at last vpon better deliberation they admitted 4. Companies into the Town, but not to guard the Ports; who were no sooner placed, but *Spinola* conferres with the Commander of the Citadell, and so demaunds a lone of 120000. pound sterling in so gentle a manner, as they knew not what to say, but that they were not able to disburse it.

FINIS.

A

TREATISE OF MONARCHIE,

Containing two Parts:

1. Concerning Monarchy in generall.
2. Concerning this particular Monarchy.

Wherein all the maine Queſtions occurrent in both, are ſtated, diſputed, and determined:

And in the cloſe, the Contention now in being, is moderately debated, and the readieſt meanes of Reconcilement propoſed.

Mo
ſura
Some*one by an earneſt Deſirer of his*
doe good *Countries Peace.*
fin
ce I

Whether the po
lute or limited and m
The Queſtion ſtated.
Proved radically limited.

LONDON,
no*ellamy*, and *Ralph Smith*, and are to be
ere golden Lions in Corn-hill.
no Dom. 1643. e.